

used to properly compensate a volunteer army, which would attract more skillful persons if the pay scale were better.

Draft proponents employ some arguments that would be acceptable if they had purchased every male aged 18 to 35. However, the United States of America has not bought—bought off, tricked and fooled, yes—any of her citizens at this time. Some of the stentorian arguments side-step the question of rights and look at other issues, such as mobility, emergency readiness, and social outcome.

Former Senator Sam Nunn of Georgia, a Democrat, said in a 1980 U.S. News and World Report article that “Middle and upper-class America are not sufficiently participating in the defense of the country today except in the officer corp. That’s one of the tragedies of the volunteer force . . .”

Nunn’s provocative statement is not only designed to evoke resentment towards the “privileged” upper classes, it is also not sound from a practical point of view. Certainly, the classes with a statistically higher amount of college education should be involved in positions in which education can be put to best use. It is apparent that the Nunn argument involves some sort of “duty” the upper classes have to live the life of the foot soldier, and amounts to no less than a feeble attempt at egalitarian blurring of class distinction.

Proponents of the draft continue to ignore their weakest point: namely, that wars which had the support of the American public would not require conscription but instead would have a full supply of eager volunteers. People not only own their own bodies, but a free society also grants people final say over government policy. War is an area where the voice of the people is very important, as their security is at stake. And where else can the people exercise their voice than in the decision on registering to serve? Denying this decision is in effect creating a government that does not respect the people’s wishes, and instead dictates to them.

#### AMERICORPS

There was an effort in June 1997 by President Clinton to use the Selective Service System to recruit potential volunteers in his AmeriCorps program. Such a move is a two-fold intrusion on civil liberties: it violates the right of those who were forced to register for the draft to avoid having their addresses and other private information released to another agency; and, of course, it is costly to the taxpayer to pay for a joint system that serves two unconstitutional agencies. Ultimately, though, the administration deferred its plans. This issue has not gone away, as national service plans have considerable support from those people who think that everyone has a duty to the government.

Free people can resist the draft easily. They need not register at all, or they can flee the country when they are called to serve. After all, they still own their bodies regardless of what the law says. But the change of life necessary to avoid the government allows the government some control of one’s life, even when one does not openly submit. One does not need to recognize the right of the government to conscript its citizens for any purpose in order to be disrupted by the institution. If one pays income taxes and expects to get that money back in the form of college aid, he must register for Selective Service. If one wishes to collect the money stolen through the payroll tax for so-called “Social Security,” he must register. Most people are not able to forgo paying taxes if they wish to work, so if they hope to see

their tax dollars again they must register for the draft.

As a young man of draft age, I could sleep easier if I knew that my life would never have to be disrupted by a government which has given itself the legal ground on which it may attempt to violate my right to own myself. Even as I refuse to recognize the government’s powers, the Selective Service System/AmeriCorps/Department of Education bloc does not care. To them I am their property, regardless of my feelings. The military and charity draft is indeed one of the most evil institutions in the United States government.

#### HONORING MRS. BARBARA L. BAILEY OF CONNECTICUT

##### HON. JOHN B. LARSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 13, 2001

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and pay tribute to Barbara Bailey of Connecticut, who died yesterday at the age of 93. Mrs. Bailey was the wife of the late John M. Bailey, who was the legendary Democratic Party chairman of Connecticut, and was also the chairman of the national Democratic Party in the 1960s. Mrs. Bailey’s passing marks the end of an era in Democratic politics in the State of Connecticut.

Mrs. Bailey will long be remembered as the matriarch of the Democratic Party during its golden years, not only for her public service, but also for providing the state with two outstanding public servants—Chief State’s Attorney John M. Bailey, Jr. and my distinguished predecessor, former U.S. Representative Barbara B. Kennelly.

All her life, Mrs. Bailey was intensely devoted to her family, to Connecticut, and to the Democratic Party. She and her husband led the state, and the national party, with class and distinction. In all her years her interest and love of people willing to serve in public office never wavered.

Throughout her life, Mrs. Bailey never held public office, yet she was indeed a public servant. She served the public through her immeasurable commitment to her family and the causes she truly believed in—including the rights of women and the struggle of the disadvantaged. She served on the board of Trustees for the University of Connecticut for 10 years and received numerous honors and accolades for her civic work. Over the years, the Bailey’s hosted presidential candidates, ambassadors, and dignitaries from all over the world. Mrs. Bailey’s trademark was her grace, her dignity, and the way she made everyone around her feel welcome and at home.

She was part of an age in Democratic politics that saw the first Catholic elected President of the United States. She was the co-recipient, along with U.S. Senator Abraham Ribicoff, of the “Keepers of the Flame” award in 1988, which honored those who kept alive the memory and legacy of President John Kennedy.

Her love for the people of Connecticut and politics was superseded only by the devotion she had to her family. The legacy Mrs. Bailey leaves is everlasting and is carried on through

her children and grandchildren who continue to serve the state with distinction.

Mrs. Bailey was an exceptional person whose humanity, class and grace touched everyone she came in contact with. The nation, the State of Connecticut, and most of all her family, will truly miss her.

#### HONORING THE DISTINGUISHED CAREER OF DICK QUINLIN UPON HIS RETIREMENT

##### HON. ROBERT W. NEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 13, 2001

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker, I commend the following article to my colleagues:

Whereas, Dick Quinlin has spent his life serving the people of Belmont County; and

Whereas, He began his career with the Emergency Management Agency in 1985 as EMA Coordinator, and was named full time coordinator in 1994; and,

Whereas, during his tenure in office, Belmont County repeatedly benefitted from his expertise as nature saw fit to test his skill with the 1990 Flood of Wegee and Pike Creeks, the snow emergency of 1994, and the flash flood of June 1998; and,

Whereas, Dick Quinlin was ever present to guide our community out of disaster, and was duly recognized by the Governor of Ohio as he was presented with the Ohio Commendation Medal, by the Ohio National Guard, and by the Belmont County Bar Association with the Liberty Bell Award; and

Whereas, I desire to add my voice to the chorus of well wishers who have repeatedly expressed admiration, respect and friendship, for Dick Quinlin;

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I ask that my colleagues join me in honoring the career of Dick Quinlin. His lifelong service and commitment to Belmont County is to be commended.

#### HONORING CAMERON VETERANS’ HOME

##### HON. SAM GRAVES

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 13, 2001

Mr. GRAVES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the importance of the Missouri Veterans’ Home located in Cameron, Missouri. A landmark in the community, the Cameron Veterans’ Home provides a healing hand to those honored Americans that have fought to preserve the privileges of freedom we all enjoy today.

In April of 2000, Missouri’s sixth veterans home admitted its first resident. The Cameron Veterans’ Home today is a 200-bed facility committed to providing a service to Missouri’s Veterans.

Cameron Veterans’ Home is dedicated to providing quality healthcare to veterans and assists them in achieving their maximum level of independence. The Cameron Veterans’ Home works to ensure a safe, comfortable environment to its residents conducive to personal dignity and happiness in a community living setting.